TURKEY RAISING MAY BE MADE VERY PROFITABLE OCCUPATION

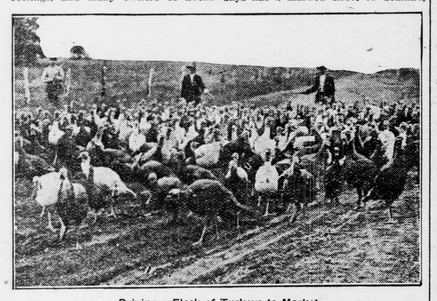
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Despite a steady increase in the prices producers have received for turkeys since 1915, production has steadily decreased, according to figures published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The average prices received during the four months October to January, 1915-16, was 15 cents a pound. The average price received during the corresponding period in 1920-21, was 32 cents a pound. In 1920, the census figures showed 6,594,686 turkeys on farms in the United States, while in 1910, there were only 3,688,708, and in 1920 there were 3,627,028.

Big Increase in Price.

During the past six years the price of turkeys has increased to the producer more than 100 per cent, while during the past 20 years the number of turkeys produced has decreased about 50 per cent, the department states.

It is common knowledge that turkeys are not easily handled, for by nature they are wanderers, and they usually give considerable concern to those whose duty it is to keep them on the home premises. The almost unconquerable inclination of turkeys to wander into the fields of neighbors has often caused strained feelings, and many owners of flocks



Driving a Flock of Turkeys to Market.

have abandoned the business of raising turkeys on that account. Turkeys are also seriously afflicted by a disease known as blackhead which has caused heavy losses, and in some instances the business has been given up entirely for this reason. These causes of loss together with the frequent ravages of wild animals including dogs and rats, have all tended to discourage development of the industry.

The raising of turkeys may be a very profitable occupation where there is an abundance of range, ample feed, and reasonable freedom from preying animals, the department states. Even for those who have a limited range there are opportunities for raising a few turkeys each year if proper time and attention are devoted to it. The department points out, however, the desirability of those who enter the business to study it thoroughly in all its features.

Difficult to Ship Alive.

It is very difficult to ship turkeys alive to market since the shrinkage is very heavy. Ordinarily turkeys do not eat very much when confined, and therefore they are usually killed and dressed locally and then shipped to market, packed in barrels or boxes. Turkeys, like chickens, may be either sculded or dry picked, but the dry-picked birds are preferred in most markets because they keep better, and there are no losses of their substance by reason of a great deal of the soluble substance being removed by soaking in water or by packing in ice. There are conditions, of course, where there is no alternative but to pack the birds in ice and ship them in barrels. The objection to scalded-dressed birds does not obtain to the same extent where the birds are dressed and sold immediately to the consumer.

Turkeys mature and fleshen very

An Excellent Specimen.

much better in the fall when the atmosphere is crisp and fairly cold, such as prevails for some weeks preceding the holiday season. During this season the birds are in greatest demand, although the cold storage product may be had at all seasons. Warm weather during the week preceding the holidays has a marked effect on demand, and, other conditions being equal, the quality of dressed turkeys for the holiday market may be predicted to a great degree by weather conditions during the fall season.

RAISING SCRUB LIVE STOCK

Unnecessary Waste of Time and Feed, Declares Doctor Mohler, Chief of Animal Bureau.

"There is increasing evidence," declares Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, "that raising scrub live stock is an unnecessary waste of time and feed. Any live stock owner can improve the quality of his herds and flocks by the better-sires route. Pure-bred sires permit the raising of grades, crossbreds, or purebreds—whichever is preferred—depending on the kind of females used."

Increasing Milk Checks.

The cows should now be kept in the barn at night and made as comfortable as possible. This care combined with plenteous feeding will do much toward making the winter milk checks larger

Shallow Cultivation Best.

Generally speaking, the shallower the cultivation the better, as long as weeds are killed.

Must Feed Laying Hens.

Keep feeding the hens or they'll stop laying. Keep feeding the pullets or they'll stop growing.

PEAS THRIVE IN MANY SECTIONS

Too Much Space Required for Growing in Garden.

Crop Will Thrive on Almost Any Good Garden Soil and Require Only Moderate Amount of Fertilizer —Alaska Seed Best.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Peas, sometimes spoken of as English peas, are adapted for growing from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and from Maine to California, with the exception of a few local sections where they do not thrive. Peas require too much space for growing extensively in the small garden, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, but are especially adapted to the farm garden.

In Florida and certain of the gulf coast regions the seed is planted in the fall and the peas gathered during the first days of spring. Farther north the seed is planted in February and March and the peas ready for use in May and June. Going still farther into New England and the northwest they are planted in April and ready for use in July or August, all dependent, however, upon the locality. In the southern district, where the ground rarely ever freezes, the seeds are planted about 1½ inches deep, but farther north where late freezes are liable to form a heavy crust over the ground the seed should be covered three to four inches in light sandy soils but not quite so deep in heavier or clay soils.

Alaska or Earliest of All is considered one of the best of the early varieties and easy to grow. One pint of seed of the Alaska will plant about 100 feet of row, and while it is desirable to have brush or wire netting for them to climb on, they may be grown without any support whatever. Gradus, Thomas Laxton, American Wonder, Sutton's Excelsior and Laxtonian are among the best early peas. Telephone and Mammoth podded sugar are among the best late sorts. All of the later varieties need a trellis or brush to climb upon.

DAIRYING GOOD STABILIZER

Provides Something for Farmer to Sell at Good Prices When Other Crops Fail.

Dairy farming should not suppmat grain, fruit or a general live stock farming, but rather supplement them. Dairying will prevent some of the ups and downs in agriculture by acting as a stabilizer and providing something to sell at good prices when other crops fail.

The dairy business is not a get-rich-quick business, but it is a safe and sane business; a system of farming that builds up attractive homes, that creates more prosperity and supports more people than any other known form of agriculture.

SUCCESS WITH SHEEP FLOCK

It Is Necessary to Use Good Purebred Rams and Young Ewes Are Most Desirable.

In building up a flock of sheep, it is necessary to remember to do these things: 1. Use good purebred rams. 2. Select young ewes. Yearlings, two-year-olds, or perhaps, three-year-olds are far more desirable for starting a flock than older ones. 3. Discard broken-mouthed ewes and ewes with bad udders. 4. Choose ewes having good size, desirable forms and dense fleeces, the first year because a sheep makes its greatest growth during this period. 6. Give the flock good care throughout the entire year.

Consider New Equipment.

During the late fall it pays to consider new equipment that will be needed next spring.

Have Good Equipment.

It pays to have good and practical equipment. The raising of poultry properly cannot be accomplished as cheaply as most beginners seem to think. The proper equipment must be had to make the best out of poultry keeping.

Blue Bugs.

Blue bugs, like the mites, are blood suckers. They hide in the poultry house during the day. Due to their larger size and thicker skin they are harder to combat than mites.

Hog Needs Protein.

A hog needs a certain amount of animal protein, and since it can nearly always be purchased cheaper in tonnage than in any other form, why not use this product to a greater extent?

Pasture Is Essential.

Pasture is an essential. Nothing on the farm looks so much like easy money as a good well-bred sow with seven or eight husky pigs in an alfalfa or clover field.

FROM THE ORIENT

Dresses and Wraps Embroidered in Winsome Designs.

Arab's Costume Affords Color Inspirations; Originality and Charm Appeal to Fashion Devotees.

Fashions are steadily becoming more artistic than they have been for many long years. Color, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune, is at last beginning to receive the attention which it deserves. Designers in their enthusiasm are searching in unusual and hitherto unthought-of places for inspiration.

A wave of Russian peasant art has just swept the country. Before that there was the Egyptian invasion, as well as the Chinese, the Japanese and the Spanish influence.

Now something new has appeared in Paris in the form of dresses and wraps embroidered by Algerian native workers in designs taken from the Orient. These dresses have been put on the market by several designers.

Each dress is seemingly as extraordinary as its inspiration, but it is just its originality and Oriental charm that will appeal to the fashion devotee always in search of something different.

If one is seeking color inspiration a wonderful place to find it is in the Arab's costume. The brilliant colors that these dark-skinned people love and wear so well are mellowed by the scorching African sun until they have become fabrics of rare beauty. Even the tents of these desert people are striped in bold colors which have been mellowed by time and the elements to unusual and beautiful tones.

There are few women, no matter how great their love of color, who would care to depart so far from conventional dress as to adopt in their entirety all the colors portrayed in the Arab's garb, but, used with discretion, charming effects may be achieved.

For instance, an old ivory tint that

Dress Called Prophet's Banner. It Is Made of Green Silk Embroidered in Gold.

combines beautifully with blue—a shade of blue frequently seen in a faded cotton fabric that, in its original color, was a strong French blue. Then there are the beautiful tawny gold shades which so often appear in the Arab's turban. These are most attractive used in combination with red and purple.

CAPE SLEEVES ARE POPULAR

Flowing Armcovering Is Shown in Many Fashion Houses; Gauntlet Cuffs Are in Evidence.

Sleeves are varied and interesting they are frequently long and fitted to the arm, and they are often absent entirely from dance frocks. They have a penchant for being long, open and nanging. Cape sleeves are popular in many fashion houses, and frequently we have the addition of a long, hanging cuff. Gauntlet cuffs appear on models in nearly all collections. Worth shows them, on a black broadcloth coat, made of bright embroidery and lined with Hudson seal. Patou's new sleeve is tight at wrist and shoulder and swells a little toward the elbow. He often adds a turned-back cuff just below the elbow. Lanvin shows an immense bishop's sleeve in softest crepe de chine.

Separate Skirts of Satin.

Separate skirts are being made in satin-faced canton, to wear with the "jacquette" blouse.

Afternoon Dresses.

Afternoon dresses fashioned of the richest materials reveal intricate draperies.

AMONG NEW EVENING CLOAKS

Late Fashions Are Gorgeous in Material and Decorative in Outline; Collars Are Higher.

Very gorgeous are the new evening cloaks. Gorgeous in material and curiously decorative in outline. The iden of the top of a garment being tight and the lower part very full is gaining favor every day, according to a fashion authority in the Boston Globe.

But it is in the world of evening mantles that we find this idea most prominent. Over the shoulders the rich materials are drawn so tight that they mold the form; then—perhaps half way down—there comes a sudden flare. It is a picturesque fashion but not altogether comfortable because the tight top confines the arms. still it is the "latest thing" and the chic Parisiennes look upon it with eyes of favor.

A beautiful mantle was a symphony in copper tints and rich browns. The shaped top was literally covered with copper and dull gold embroideries and the red-brown chiffon velvet which formed the gigantic flounce was set into these embroideries and at the lower edge caught in to form a sort of puff. Then there was a regal looking collar of dark mink and linings of copper-red satin. This was a wonderful model, a riot of autumnal tints, and it represents everything that is new in the world of fashion.

Collars get higher and higher and the Medici designs are great favorites. For coats and wraps these collars may be made of fur or of the material—provided the latter be thick and very supple.

THE BANANA SHADE IS NEW

Color Favored by Paris Goes Prettily With All the Browns of the Present Season.

A new color that Paris is favoring is the banana shade, which goes so prettily with all the new browns of the season. This color is particularly spoken of for hats—all the small types that are typical of the trotteur. One returning buyer mentions the color as especially good for the hat to be worn with fur coats. He says:

"Even though the fur coat is other than brown, the little hat of banana color makes a very pleasing contrast, and the Parisienne is advocating this color to be worn with all sorts of furs."

In the way of trimmings, and even in velvets of this shade, this color is popular. Some Paris designers are making dresses in this color. These are fashioned of chiffon velvet, and the same shade is being developed in soft little hats of velvet and even in felts. A few specialty houses are using this color in shirred hats with only a simple little cocarde of ribbon as a trimming, or perhaps a chou of the velvet.

Hosiery.

A lavender sweater of very fine silk, designed to be worn with a white silk shirt, is sold with lavender silk stockings to match to insure the proper combination. Colored hosiery seems to have a decided sartorial future.

Trimming on Hats.

Stuffed balls in all colors of velvet are seen on hats. Fuschia color is the newest, but many soft felt outing hats are trimmed with groups of all colored balls.

Autumn Sports Skirts.

Autumn fabrics for sports skirts include attractive tweed and homespun in smart striped and cross-barred designs in contrasting colors.

Deep Berthas of Lace.

Berthas of deep lace, in silk and metal effects are worn on evening as well as afternoon gowns.

PANEL BELOW THE HEMLINE

Whether the beaded robe be simple or as decorative as the model illustrated above, a ribbon sash gives a longer line, emphasizing the vogue for the panel below the hemline. This girdle of moire ribbon is simply tied with ends of uneven lengths. Sashes have come into their own again, particularly for the straight-line frock which requires this additional touch to create the unevenness of the hem, so desirable in costumes this season.

THE LARGE HAT IS DOOMED

Broad, Flapping Headgear Must Give Way to That of Medium and the Small Size.

Everywhere one hears a great deal about the large hat. In fact, manufacturers have placed so much importance on wide-brimmed models that women are led to believe that the small hat is about to pass from fashion. This however, is not true, says a fashion writer in the New York Tribune. In fact, the small hat will be far in the lead as soon as the time comes to wear coats with high, muffling collars.

One logical reason for the present popularity of the wide-brimmed type is that it is difficult to get away from the midsummer models that so becomingly shadowed the face. Another is the fact that the prevailing silhouette always influences the shape of hats. Long skirts require broad-brimmed models, while short skirts require smaller ones. The momentary craze for large hats might be attributed to the sudden popularity of long skirts. Dressmakers already feel that they cannot make the very long skirt a permanent fashion. Therefore the large hat must give way to those of medium and small sizes.

For Children.

Black velvet is greatly liked for children's hats at the moment. Usually a suggestion of a brilliant color is added to the piping.

Printed Silk Blouses.

Blouses of brilliantly colored printed silks have been designed to complement tailored suits.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 19

JESUS THE FRIEND OF SINNERS

LESSON TEXT—Luke 7:37-48.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—I. Tim. 1:15.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Luke 15:1-32.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Loves Everybody.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus the Friend of Sinners.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Sympathy of Jesus.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Helps the Sinful and Sorrowful.

I. A Penitent Woman's Act of Love (vv. 37, 48).

1. Place of (v. 37). It was in the home of Simon the Pharisee while Jesus was sitting at meat. The feast must have been public, else she could not have so readily gained access.

2. The Act of (v. 38). She washed Jesus' feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair. Through some means she had heard of Jesus' pardoning grace, and God had opened her heart to receive Him as her Saviour. Out of a heart of gratitude she kissed His feet and anointed them with precious ointment.

3. Who She Was (v. 37). Her name is not mentioned. She was of a notoriously bad character. Though known to the public as a bad woman, something had happened which transformed her. She was now a saved sinner, because she believed on Jesus Christ. The moment one believes on Christ he is saved regardless of what his former life has been.

II. The Pharisee's Displeasure (v. 39).

Simon felt scandalized by such a happening at his table. He was a respectable man. For Jesus to tolerate such familiarity on the part of a woman of such evil repute greatly perplexed him. He reasoned that if Jesus were a prophet He would have known the character of this woman and would have either withdrawn His feet from her or thrust her back with them, or if He knew her character His tolerance of such familiarity proved that He was not a good man. Simon's righteousness was of that sort which gathers up its skirts and gives the sinner a backward push into his filth. If he had known who Jesus was, and what a change had been wrought in the woman's heart, he would not have been so severe.

III. Jesus Teaches the Pharisee (vv. 40-48).

He taught him by means of a parable of a creditor and two debtors. Observe that Jesus made it very clear that He not only knew the woman, but knew Simon also.

1. The Common Debt (v. 41). The woman was a sinner, so was Simon, though he was not the same kind of a sinner that she was. There were two debtors, though the one owed ten times as much as the other. This is representative of all sinners still. The Bible declares all to be sinners, yet recognizes degrees of guilt. Full credit ought to be given to the man who is honest, virtuous, generous and kind. Yet such a life will not secure entrance into heaven. The Saviour's words are a severe rebuke to the respectable Pharisees who are sitting in judgment against the sinners of a coarser type.

2. The Common Insolvency (v. 42). "And when they had nothing to pay" Jesus freely granted the difference in the degree of the woman's sins and those of the Pharisee, but drove home to him the fact that they were both debtors and had nothing with which to pay (Rom. 3:23). Therefore all have need of a Saviour. As sinners we may quit our sinning and hate our deeds, but that does not make satisfaction for the sins of the past. What we have done is irrevocable—it has passed from our reach. Every transgression shall receive a just recompense of reward (Heb. 2:2). We must come to our Creditor, God Almighty, and acknowledge our insolvency and accept the kindness of Jesus Christ who bore our sins in His own body on the tree (I Pet. 2:24). We are all paupers, and instead of judging each other as to relative guilt, we should come to God and sue for pardon.

3. The Relation of Forgiveness and Love (vv. 44-48). Simon's reluctant answer to Jesus' question shows that he got the point of Jesus' teaching. In order to make His teaching concrete He turned to the woman, calling Simon's attention to what she had done in contrast to what he had done. Simon had neglected to extend to Jesus the common courtesies of a respectable guest, but this forgiven woman had lavished upon Him her affection and gifts. The measure of one's love is determined by the measure of the apprehension of sins forgiven. The one who is forgiven most will love most.

Our Chiefest Blessing.

I have known what the enjoyment and advantages of this life are, and what the more refined pleasures which learning and intellectual power can bestow; and with all the experience that more than threescore years can give, I, now, on the eve of my departure, declare to you that health is a great blessing—competence, obtained by honorable industry, a great blessing—and a great blessing it is to have kind, faithful and loving friends and relatives; but that the greatest of all blessings, as it is the most ennobling of all privileges, is to be indeed a Christian.—Coleridge.

Glory in Infirmities.

And he said unto me: My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly, therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me.—II Cor. 12:9.

Virtue and Vice.

If he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, when he leaves our houses let us count our spoons.—Johnson.

Women and Men.

A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home.—Chinese Proverb.

Blessed Are They.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled.—Matthew 5:5.

History's Mysteries

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WHO WAS JOHN PAUL JONES?

A VISIT to the United States Naval academy, at Annapolis, Md., will almost certainly include at least a moment's pause before the magnificent crypt where lies what are supposed to be the remains of the first and one of the greatest of America's naval heroes—John Paul Jones. But an examination of the facts in the case will show that there is as much doubt as to whether this is really the body of the American commander as there is about the true identity of this personage, whose career from birth to death is one of the unsolved riddles of the Revolutionary war.

In the first place, "Jones" was not the real name of this hero, but one adopted by him in later years. He was born with the name "John Paul" and there is much doubt as to whether he was the true or the adopted son of the Scotch gardener in whose cottage he spent the first 12 years of his life.

Crawford, author of "The Sailor Whom England Feared" and one of the leading authorities on the life of John Paul Jones, admits that "mystery surrounded his origin with an impenetrable veil" and that he encountered great difficulties in his efforts to sift the false from the true, the legend from the facts. The generally accepted story is that John Paul was born in the little village of Arbigland and that his father was a poor man, half gardener and half fisherman, while his mother was of pure Highland stock. But Crawford expresses more than a doubt that the Pauls were really the boy's parents, but has been unable to delve further into the mystery.

John Paul's brother was adopted by a Virginia planter by the name of Jones and, when this planter died he left his estate to his adopted son upon condition that he take the same name. The brother, in turn, died shortly afterward, willing the property to John Paul upon the same condition. Thus John Paul became John Paul Jones, the name by which he is known and revered.

When, after his memorable naval exploits, John Paul Jones finally died in France his death was practically unnoticed in America and the only record of the place of his burial was that left by a friend, for use, as he said, "If America should ever wish to perform her duty to the one to whom she owed the most."

Whether this memorandum of the grave was correct is a matter which caused much discussion about a century afterward when Gen. Horace Porter, American ambassador to France, discovered after a long search what was alleged to be the body of John Paul Jones, exceptionally well preserved in a leaden casket filled with alcohol. The measurements of the body compared exactly with those in the possession of the Navy department at Washington, but the total absence of other distinguishing marks raised a doubt as to the real identity of the body—though United States officials agreed to treat it as if it were the real remains of the naval hero.

A squadron was sent to France to escort the body home and France paid great official honor to the man who, a century before, had fought with distinction under many flags. When the casket finally reached the United States it was received with much pomp and ceremony and conducted to the cradle of the American navy at Annapolis—where it remained in obscurity under a flight of steps for many months awaiting the completion of its final resting place.

But there is doubt in the minds of many as to whether this is actually the body of the famous commander of the "Bon Homme Richard," just as there will always be a mystery surrounding the actual identity of the man who commenced life as John Paul, the son of a Scotch gardener.

"THE RIDDLE OF THE POISONED GLOVES"

THE author of even the most sensational type of detective stories would probably balk at introducing into his fictional romances the means of murder generally supposed to have been used to accomplish the death of Jane, queen of Navarre, for here was an instrument of death worthy of the Borgias—a pair of poisoned gloves which left not the slightest trace of their deadly purpose.

Just previous to her death, the queen came to Paris to attend the ceremonies connected with the marriage of her son, the prince of Navarre, to Margaret, sister of the French king. While engaged with preparations for the approaching ceremony, Queen Jane was overtaken with a malignant fever which ended her life after an illness of only five days, and Nathaniel Wraxwell, in his "Memories of the Kings of France," writes: "The Multitude, ever disposed to attribute the death of great personages to unnatural causes, held to the belief that poison had been used in this case. A perfumer named Rane,' who had followed the queen mother from Florence, of which place he was a native, was accused as the author of the crime, and it is stated that he even avowed himself as such, and boasted of it publicly—declaring that those who had instigated the crime would protect him from punishment.

Some perfumed gloves, which Queen Jane had purchased from this Florentine, are generally credited with having been the medium through which the poison was administered, and Catherine de Medici was freely named as the instigator of the murder, though no direct proof that she was ever connected with the affair has ever come to light.

Wraxwell, continuing his account of the strange illness of the queen, states that "Davilla asserts, in the most positive terms, that the queen of Navarre was poisoned. The deadly dose was administered, it was reported, in the trimming of a pair of gloves, but in a manner so imperceptible and in so nice a proportion that after having worn them for only a few days the queen mother was seized with a violent fever, which put an end to her life in five days."

When news of the death of the queen mother reached the Huguenots, whose cause Queen Jane had espoused, they instantly made the charge of foul play, and the king, cognizant of the fact that the poison had left no traces, ordered the body to be publicly examined. Historians whose accounts are accepted as authoritative declare that the two persons who examined the queen's body were not permitted to touch her head, where it was supposed that traces of the poison were still visible, and D'Aubigne makes no secret of the statement that the queen was murdered—though he is rather vague as to the means used.

During her entire life Queen Jane had been subject to violent headaches, attended by an extreme itching sensation, and repeatedly expressed the wish that the cause of this malady might be looked into, with the intention of relieving her children if they should be subject to the same disorder. This may have explained the reluctance of the king to permit an examination of the head of the queen mother, though popular opinion at the time lays it to fear of the discovery of the poison used to hasten the death of a strong-minded woman who was extremely antagonistic to many of the ruling Catholic families of Europe.

In spite of the death of Queen Jane, the royal nuptials were celebrated at the cathedral of Notre Dame, Margaret of Navarre being in the full bloom of her youth, and just at the completion of her twentieth year, inheriting the full charm of her grandmother, Margaret of Valois, the mother of the queen, whose death is attributed to the pair of poisoned gloves. Apart from the unusual instrument supposed to have been used in this case, mystery also surrounds the type of poison used, for there is no chemical known to science which would produce death without a trace merely by application to the outside of the skin, and the tragedy took place several centuries before the discovery of the existence of bacteria—though the Borgias are commonly credited with having known more about some types of poisons and germs than even the scientists of modern times.

Quota of Soap.

If all the soap that is manufactured annually in the United States could be floated—and much of it could be—it would represent a tonnage not greatly less than that of the United States navy, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, transports and all. The bureau of the census has just issued figures for 1919, according to which 2,432,591,000 pounds of soap was manufactured in the United States that year. That is 1,216,295 tons. These figures are for all forms of soap.

Figured on the basis of the present estimated population of the country there is produced each year twenty-two pounds of soap for every person in the country, although there is perhaps no commodity which varies more in point of individual consumption than this one. More soap is being produced in proportion to the population than in the output of twenty years ago—about five pounds more for every individual in the country.—New York Herald.

Not Bigger, but Higher.

A small creek ran near the home of Geneva, three years old. The little girl was very familiar with the stream. One day she accompanied her parents on a motor trip to a town that nestled by the Ohio river. When she returned a relative was quizzing her about the size of that stream and, pointing to the nearby creek, said:

"Well, the river's not much bigger than that, is it?"

"No, not much bigger," Geneva replied, "but it is higher."

This Story Will Be Continued.

Mrs. A.—I suppose you've heard what they're saying about Mrs. Dawkins. Isn't it terrible what low, mean thoughts some people have?

Mr. A.—Well, happily, the whole thing was proved a lie.

Mrs. A.—Well, how do you know? I'm not so sure about that!

Cow Mothers Lambs.

A dairy cow in Glasthorn, Northants, Eng., having lost its calf, is acting as wet nurse to four motherless lambs. The cow and the lambs are inseparable, and the excellent condition of the lambs shows that the cow makes a capital foster mother.

Peculiarity Runs in the Cat Family.

A Nova Scotia woman has a cat with six toes on each paw. A few days ago it gave birth to three kittens, one had five toes, one had six and the third had seven on each paw.

Colonial Houses Cold

Colonial houses were cold in winter, according to books of that time. One volume tells of icy blasts that blew down Cotton Mather's great chimney so fiercely that this noted divine recorded the fact in his diary. He speaks of a "great Fire that the Juices forced out at the end of short billets of wood by the heat of the flame on which they were laid, yett froze into Ice on their coming out." Judge Sewell wrote 20 years later: "An Extraordinary Cold Storm of Wind and Snow. Bread was frozen at the Lord's Table. Even though it was so Cold yet John Tuckerman was baptised. At 6 o'clock my ink freezes so that I can hardly write by a good fire in my Wives Chamber." Cotton Mather tells in his pompous fashion of a cold winter's day four years later: "'Tis dreadful cold, my ink glass in my standish is froze and splitt in my very stove. My ink in my pen suffers a congelation."

Sinews of Virtue.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.—Izaak Walton.

Avoid Exaggeration.

Exaggeration is a blood relative to falsehood and nearly as blamable.—Hosea Ballou.

A Kansas Standard.

A wise man never stands out in the rain or opens a milk bottle with his thumb.—Topeka Capital.

The Cat in Olden Times.

Cats are supposed to have been first domesticated by the Egyptians; but the Greeks and Romans do not seem to have cared much for them.

Jews Forbidden to Cut Beards.

Beards have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to "mar" their beards, 1490 B. C.

Company's Laundry Kept Busy.

One big ocean steamship company runs its own laundry, which handles 6,500,000 articles a year.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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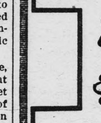

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 46.

NEW CHILE QUAKES SPREAD ADDED RUIN

Afflicted Zone Is Visited By Three More Shocks

ALL AMERICANS ARE SAFE

Final Death Roll Set At 750 To 1000 And 1500 Residents Injured —Americans Are Safe.

Santiago, Chile.—Earth shocks in the afflicted zone still continue. Copiapo reports three strong shocks during the night, which shook down a number of the ruined walls and caused panic among the residents.

All Americans in the vicinity of Valparaiso and Coquimbo were reported safe and well" in advices received here by the State Department bearing upon the recent earthquake from Consul General Deichman, at Valparaiso, Chile.

Consul General Deichman also said Consular Agents Edwin Saiz, at Cobija, and James C. Frederick, at Arica Grande, about whom inquiry had been made, were safe and uninjured. Newspaper dispatches received at Santiago from the devastated regions were referred to by Consul Deichman, who said these showed Americans arriving at Coquimbo from Vallevar had reported that employees of an American steel company at Tofo and Cruz Grande also were in good health.

Other advices from Consul Stewart at Antofagasta said there had been no damage to American property and no Americans had been injured in Antofagasta or Chuquicamata. Similar reports were received from American consuls at Arica and Iquique. These said the shock was mild in Iquique and presumably not perceptible in Arica.

Ambassador Collier at Santiago said that at 6 P. M. Thursday the total deaths in the devastated region numbered between 750 and 1000 with about 1500 injured. Property damage was estimated at about 50,000,000 pesos, nearly all being in Vallevar, Coquimbo, Copiapo, Chanaral and vicinity.

The steel company's loss at Coquimbo, the dispatch said, was 300,000 pesos.

Many thousands were homeless and food, clothing and medical supplies, especially, were very scarce, Mr. Collier said, adding that President Alessandri left Santiago yesterday for the devastated region carrying supplies.

Subscriptions for victims of the catastrophe have been started in all parts of Chile and Argentina, the Ambassador reported, resulting in the organization of a national relief committee, under the presidency of Ismail Tocornal, who would guarantee efficient administration of relief. Greater comment upon President Harding's offer of American Red Cross aid to earthquake sufferers in Chile, the dispatch concluded, had appeared in Santiago newspapers. Mention also was made of John Barton Payne's interviews with the Chilean Ambassador on the relief situation.

EX-AMBASSADOR SHARP ILL.

Envoy To France During World War Is In Critical Condition.

Byrns, Ohio.—William James Sharp, former Ambassador to France, is seriously ill at his home here and his five children have been summoned to his bedside. The exact nature of the illness has not been made known, but the friends said it was in the nature of a general breakdown.

The former Ambassador was taken ill nearly three days ago and has since been confined to his home. Mrs. Sharp told newspaper men late today that "Mr. Sharp has been very ill, but is somewhat improved today."

Mr. Sharp was Ambassador to France five years, serving in Paris during the World War.

BERGER INDICTMENT DROPPED.

Charges Against Socialist Congressman-Elect Are Dismissed.

Madison, Wis.—Indictments returned in 1918 before the United States District Court of the Western Wisconsin district against Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from the Fifth Wisconsin district, for violation of the espionage laws, will be dismissed, United States District Attorney William J. Dougherty announced.

He said that recent dismissal of Indictments in the United States District Court Eastern district of Wisconsin meant that the dismissal in the western district would follow.

DAUGHERTY SICK IN BED.

Attorney-General Has Severe Cold—Dr. Sawyer Called In.

Washington. — Attorney - General Daugherty is confined to his apartment with a bad cold, which became so severe that he was forced to go to bed and summon Brig.-Gen. C. E. Sawyer, the White House physician. The illness is not regarded as serious. It was stated at his office tonight that he has been suffering with a cold for several days and that his condition became aggravated because of inclement weather.

MRS. ANDERSON FREED.

Acquitted Of Murder Of Husband, Former Judge.

Buckley, W. Va.—Mrs. Allce Anderson was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, John M. Anderson, former judge of Criminal Court of Fayette county.

Cheers rang through the court room when her husband once presided over the jury filed into the room and announced its verdict after deliberating only 30 minutes.

BIG OIL ORDER PL

Shipping Board Gives 6,000,
Contract To Union

Washington.—A contract
000 barrels of oil to supply
Board vessels on the Pacific
let by Chairman A. D. Las
Union Oil Company. Deli
to be made at San Luis,
cisco and San Pedro, at pr
ing from 85 to 92 cents a
bunker oil and 81 to 89 for
The contract runs for 18 m

The Standard Oil Compa
York obtained a contract fo
of 500,000 barrels of fuel
Eastern ports at $1.75 a bar

TURKS PLEDGE EASES C

Note Adhering to Terms Averts Rupt

CONCILIATORY I N

Allies Show Relief—View As Offering Basis For cussion At Lausanne.

Constantinople. — Any danger of a rupture between and the Kemalist authorit to have been dissipated by by the Allies of a note fro gora Government declaring terms of the Mudania arm pact will be respected by th lists and that there will be ence on the withdrawal of A from the zones laid down dania convention.

The note, which had be awaited for several days, b lief to the Allied authoriti population of the capital seriously doubted the good of the Angora Government here that the unfavorable of the Kemalist demands the world caused them to their decisions and adopt a ciliatory attitude.

While all the clauses of th ist note are not wholly ac pleading to the Allies, the is considered to offer a basis for discusion and ne

In diplomatic circles it l the note precludes the dan before the convocation of th peace conference.

It is regarded as significa note makes no reference to by the Angora authorities dros armistice agreement the Paris note of the Alli September 23, the attempted of which constitute the gr the last Allied note.

The Kemalist note says:

"The Government of the tional Assembly affirms onc determination to respect t tions of the Mudania Conv inasmuch as the Allies maintenance of the conventi tional Government conside important that agreement vail with regard to the in of details as well as the b convention.

"The National Governm note of the declaration in dressed to Rafet Pasha by generals stating that the Commissioners will not i oppose decisions adopted by ish Government with rega nal administration. Whil the presence of Allied tro the limits established by t Convention, and while be to discuss the measures t is in order to assume the secu troops the National Gover ing that it has assumed insuring order and security ital, requests the cessation ence in the shape of contr troops in our internal adm

"The government of t Assembly, into whose han ministration of Constantin turned and which only execution its own laws tions, renews the expre inability to accept interfe internal affairs. In these ces the National Governm the conciliatory attitude o Powers."

KUEHLING ESCAPES S

Man Sentenced For Sho Leaps From Moving

Sedalia, Mo.—Roy K Washington, D. C., senten five years in prison for wife at her home ne Springs, leaped from a tr Grove, Mo.

He was handcuffed, b when the train slowed d station. Sheriff Z. R. Chur to have been asleep. Kue found.

WANTS NAMES ON

Washington.—Secretar letter to the Interstate Commission just made pu mended that the names painted in large letters of railroad stations for i of aviators.

LAYS DRINKING TO D

Washington.—Enactment tional prohibition law, ar ning of its enforcement, br the downfall of her husb ing to a divorce petition f Margaret Donath, against Howard E. Donath, an em Government Printing Offi

As long as there was pl Donath never touched it. clared in her petition, b began to get harder to obt band began drinking, she